THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

IN

IRELAND.

WITH

The Eſtabliſhment of their FORCES there.

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

LONDON:

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PARLIAMENT IN *IRELAND*, &c.

MARCH 25. 1689.

A Proclamation iſſued out for a Parliament to be held in *Dublin*, *May* 7. no Popiſh Biſhops ſummoned.

May 7. Parliament met in the Inns: Some Lords introduced; Biſhop of *Meath* and *Cork* amongſt the reſt; the King enters with Robes and Crown; makes a Speech: Chancellor bids the Commons chuſe a Speaker; they go to their Houſe, and having choſen Sir *Richard Nagle*, preſent him within half an hour; he is accepted; Houſe adjourns till Ten in the Morning: two Lords called by Writ Chancellor, Lord *Nugent*, Lord *Riverſtown*.

May 8. Biſhop of *Story* introduced. Addreſs of Thanks to the King, and Abhorrence voted. A Committee appointed to draw it up. A Meſſage to the Commons for their concurrence.

The King comes into the Houſe, appoints Four in the Afternoon for both Houſes to attend him with it: A Bill brought into the Houſe by C. J. *Nugent*, and read twice, *Rege preſent.* Containing a Recognition of the King's Title, and an Abhorrence of the P. of O's Uſurpation, and of

the defection of the *Engliſh*; ordered after to be ingroſſed: Committees of Grievances and Petitions appointed: Houſe adjourned till *Friday* morning.

May 10. King comes into the Houſe, and ſtays there all the Seſſion: Bill of Recognition, &c. read the third time; ſent down to the Commons by two Judges, who report the delivery of it: A Bill brought in by C. J. *Nugent* for incouraging Trade, by inviting Strangers into the Kingdom, taking only the Oath of Fidelity, read once. The King directs the Houſe in the Methods of proceeding; adjourned to Ten next day: At Four afternoon Committee of Petitions and Trade ſate; a Petition preferred by *Nangle* againſt *Gerard Borre*, Eſq; for Perquiſites of the Clerk of Parliament; *Borre* ordered to appear *Monday* following at Four in the Afternoon.

May 11. Biſhop of *Limerick* introduced: Houſe ordered to attend the King in their Robes, which they did: The Orders of the Houſe read: Bill for Trade read the ſecond time, and commited: Bill of Recognition brought into the Houſe from the Commons; at Eleven the King comes to the Houſe in his Robes, and paſſes the Bill; the King goes out. 'Tis diſputed, whether the Seſſion was not diſcontinued by paſſing the Bill; moved to refer it to the Judges by the Biſhop of *Meath*; over-ruled, and reſolved in the Negative. Adjourned till *Munday*.

May 13. A Bill brought into the Houſe by C. J. *Nugent* for altering the *Act of Settlement*, read once, and motion made for the ſecond reading; but rejected. The King preſent at Four in the Afternoon; the Committee of Petitions and Privileges ſate; *Borres* Anſwer put in, and *Nangle* ordered to reply. Lord *Brittas*'s Petition concerning his Arreſt 18 years ago, read; *Affidavit* ordered to be made, and on the *Affidavit* the Party to be committed to the Black Rod.

May 14.

May 14. The Peers names called; Licenſe of abſence granted, and Proxies admitted: Two Bills brought up by the Commons, and read once; one for recalling all Grants of Civil Offices from the King, during Life or Good behaviour: Another againſt Writs of Error, and Appeal into *England*; and that an Act of Parliament in *England* ſhall not bind *Ireland*. King preſent all the while.

May 15. Earl of *Weſtmeath* introduced Bill for vacating Offices, &c. read ſecond time, and committed; Speaker quits the Chair: Chief Juſtice *Nugent* called up by the King to be Chair-man; the Biſhop of *Meath* againſt it for two Reaſons; 1*ſt*, Becauſe able Officers might be turned out without fault. 2*d*, It was unjuſt to turn men out of Freehold without tryal or compenſation, the Lord Chancellor for it, becauſe to the King's prejudice to grant them: the Houſe reaſſumed, and the Bill read a third time; at every Sentence the Clerk ſtopt, and the Speaker asks the Houſe, Shall it paſs without amendment? It was put to the vote; all conſent but the Biſhop of *Meath*, who deſired to proteſt, but was denyed, becauſe he offered it too late; *viz.* after the Votes were paſt; King preſent all along.

May 16. Ch. Juſt. *Nugent* reports the Alterations made in the Bill of Trade: The Bill againſt Writs of Error, &c. read the Second time, and committed: Speaker quits his place; Chief Juſtice *Nugent* aſſumes it: Biſhop of *Meath* argues againſt it, becauſe againſt his Oath of Supremacy to the King; becauſe prejudicial to the King and Kingdom; robbing the King of his Prerogative, and the Subject of the Liberty of appealing to the King in perſon: He deſires a Clauſe in the latter end for ſaving all Writs of Error, and Appeals now depending in *England*: The Lord Chancellor for the Bill, argues from the Eaſe and Benefit of the Subject. The Houſe reaſſumed the Bill, read *ſeriatim*, as the other before; after that, put to the vote; all conſent: The King preſent at all the Debates. A Bill

read

read once, making it Treaſon to bring in Counterfeit Foreign Coin into the Kingdom; referred to the Committee. A Petition preferred about Butter-Casks, and referred. At Four in the Afternoon the Committee ſits, and refers the Bill about Money to the Judges; and that about Casks to the Committee of Trade.

May 17. The Bill about Trade read twice, and paſſed *nemine contradicente:* Lord Primate's Summons and Proxy granted to the Biſhop of *Meath*, read and allowed: objected, That the Proxy ſhould be introduced, not allowed, becauſe the Primate did not appear; but it was carried in the Negative, and preſidents were cited for it.

May 18. Journals of the laſt day read: A Petition for the relief of ſome poor Priſoners, read, and referred to the Committee.

May 20. Journals of the Houſe read; Lord *Dillon* introduced.

May 21. Earl of *Barrymore's* Proxy granted to the Lord *Granard*, allowed, but not read: Lord *Dunſany's* Proxy allowed.

May 22. Lord *Trimneſtown*, and Lord *Kilmahar* introduced. Motion made by Biſhop of *Meath* againſt the Sheriffs of *Dublin* for quartering an Officer upon him; Ordered, That no Peer ſhould be quartered on; and that the Sheriff ſhould be committed to the Black Rod. The Bill for repealing the *Acts of Settlement* brought up from the Commons by Coll. *Macharty*, and lodged in the Houſe.

Obſerve, That nothing was done in the Houſe for four days before, becauſe the King waited for this Bill from the Commons; and that the King ſent frequently for it; the Black Rod having called to the Houſe of Commons ſix or ſeven times this very day to ſend it up, the Lords Houſe and King ſpent the time in Diſcourſes and News.

May 23. Journals of laſt day read. The Bill from the Commons lodged yeſterday, read this day once: Motion made

made to have it read again in the Afternoon, but rejected: Biſhop of *Meath* moves, That the Lords Bill might have Precedence of it in reading, or at leaſt, that both might be committed: The firſt rejected, the latter granted: The Commons Bill ordered to be read next morning.

May 24. Col. *Macarty* made Baron, *Moun Caſſan* introduced. The Commons Bill of Repeal read again, and committed to the whole Houſe; moved the Lords Bill of Repeal might be read and committed; but denied. Several Petitions read, put in by Perſons concerned under the Acts; all referred, except Capt. *Kelly*'s.

May 25. Bill about counterfeit Foreign Coin amended, and read the Third time: Controverſie between *Trimneſtown* and *Dunſany* about Precedencies, Reported by the Committee, adjudged to *Trimneſtown*, becauſe it was ſo in 1634; with a ſaving to *Dunſany*, if he can ſhew a better Right. Several Petitions read, preferred by Perſons concerned under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and by others for Remainders: One by Lord *Clan Meleera*, to be relieved againſt the Sale of his Eſtate to Sir *Patrick Trant*.

May 27. Several Petitions read, and Counſel on them heard at the Lords Bar; *viz.* Lord *Galways*, *Mathews*, Lord *Kingſtown*'s Brothers, Sir *Henry Bingham*'s Brother's; the Scope of them all was, To have ſavings for their Remainders, and conſideration for their Improvements; referred all to the Committee of Petitions.

May 28. Several Petitions read, relating to the Act of Settlement; Bill of Repeal read the ſecond time; the Houſe Adjourned during Pleaſure, and Reſolved into a Grand Committee; the Bill of Repeal read by Paragraphs; ſome Objections made, which occaſioned ſome Alterations. Motion made for Adjourning till *Thurſday*, becauſe *Wedneſday* was a Holiday; the King aſk'd, What Holiday? Anſwered, The Reſtoration of his Brother and Himſelf, &c. he replied, The fitter to Reſtore thoſe Loyal Catholick Gentlemen

Gentlemen that had ſuffered with him, and been kept unjuſtly out of their Eſtates; the Motion rejected.

May 29. Petitions read, and referred to the Committee; the Houſe Reſolved into a Grand Committee; the reſt of the Bill read by Paragraphs; Objections made; ſome over-ruled, others thought reaſonable; King offers a new Preamble to the Bill, inſtead of that which was ſent up from the Commons Houſe; Aſſented to it. Judg *Daly* impeached by the Commons; at four in the Afternoon Committee of Petitions ſits; Chief Juſtice *Keating*'s Petition read; Lord *Forbes*'s and Lord *Galway*'s adjourned to the 31ſt, becauſe the 30th was a Popiſh Holiday.

May 31. Judg *Daly*'s Petition read and granted; Scope of it for time to anſwer the Commons Impeachments, and to have a Copy of it: Lord *Galway*'s heard at the Bar about his Ladies Remainder in Lord *Lanesborough*'s Eſtate; Proviſo granted for it: Lord *Riverſtown* reports the Alterations made in the Bill of Repeal by the Committee, which were all conſented to.

June 1. *John Brown*'s Petition read and argued at the Bar; the Chair-man Reports the Alterations and Additions made to the Bill of Repeal; which are approved: Judg *Daly*'s Petition, deſiring a further day for an anſwer, read and granted. Mrs. *Walls* Bill againſt her husband read once.

June 3. Petitions read, and referred to the Committee: Lord *Galway*'s Councel heard at the Bar, concerning his Ladies Remainder, and Arrears due to the Heirs of *Ulick*, E. of *Clauricard*: Lord *Riverſtown* Reports from the Committee ſeveral Alterations and Proviſoes to be inſerted in the Bill of Repeal; which were each twice read. Sir *William Talbot* came up with a Meſſage from the Commons, which imported their earneſt Requeſt to the Lords, to paſs the Bill with all the expedition they could, becauſe the Heart and Courage of the whole Nation were bound up in it.

June 4.

June 4. Journals read: Petition from the Biſhop of *Cork* for relief for Arrears of Rents: A Bill for Mrs. *Wall* againſt her Husband, read the ſecond time: Lord *Riverſtown* Reports new Alterations, new Proviſoes in the Bill of Repeal; the new ones read twice; the whole Bill, with all its Alterations and Proviſoes, read; after reading, the Biſhop of *Meath* ſpeaks againſt it, Lord Chancellor and *Riverſtown* for it; the Biſhops deſire leave to enter their Proteſt, and four of the Temporal Lords, which were all the Proteſtants in the Houſe. *Mem.* That the King ſaid, That they muſt not enter their Proteſtation, but only their Diſſent; for Proteſtation came in in Rebellious Times, and that they ſhould not give the Reaſons of their Proteſtation.

June 5. The Biſhops Proteſtation. *We the Lords Spiritual in Parliament Aſſembled, which Names are hereafter ſubſcribed, having for divers reaſons, then humbly offered to the Houſe of Lords, diſſented from paſſing the Bill into a Law, ſent up to this Honourable Houſe from the Houſe of Commons, Intituled,* An Act repealing the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, &c. *And having obtained leave from the Houſe of Lords to enter our Diſſent againſt the ſaid Bill, do accordingly ſubſcribe our Diſſent from the ſaid Bill.*

This was brought in Parchment to the Clerk of the Parliament the next morning before the Houſe ſat, and ſigned, *Meath*, *Oſſery*, *Cork*, *Limerick*; the like Proteſtation in Parchment ſigned *per Gravard*, *Longford*, *Roſſe*, *Howth*.

I, Anthony, *Biſhop of* Meath, *being conſtituted and allowed Proxy for the moſt Reverend Father in God* Mich. *Lord Archbiſhop of* Armagh, *do, in his name and behalf, diſſent from the ſaid Bill.* Mich. Armagh.

The like ſigned by *Oſſory*, as *Waterford's* Proxy.

Journals of the Houſe read. Lord *Clanwelliam's* Caſe againſt Sir *Patrick Trant* heard at the Bar, and adjudged againſt: The Lord *Mountgatret* petitions the Houſe that Sir *John Ivory* may commit no waſte on his Eſtate; a ge-

neral Order made againſt it. Committees of Trade, Privileges and Petitions revived: A Committee appointed for Mrs *Wall*'s Bill.

June 6. Journals read; Officers of the Houſe petition about introduction Fees, read, and referred to the Committee: *George Kellya*, Conſtable, ordered to be committed for his inſolence to Lord *Longford*.

June 7. Journals read: Meſſage from the Commons for a Conference about Exceptions to the alterations made in the Bill of Repeal; four Lords appointed to meet them immediately in the Chamber over the Lords Houſe; the Lords ordered only to hear their Objections, and report them, which they did accordingly. The Order againſt waſte and ſpoiling Improvements, read, and approved: Lord *Riverſtown* moves, that Conſtables and Sheriffs might have power to commit the Poſſeſſor that made any waſte; Judges Opinions asked, all againſt it, and the Houſe agrees with them.

June 8. The Houſe of Commons deſire to withdraw their Impeachment againſt Judge *Daly*, having accepted his Submiſſion, which was granted: A preſent Conference deſired by the Lords upon the ſubject of the Laſt Conference, wherein the Lords of the Committee report what they agree, and what they inſiſt on, together with the Reaſons why they inſiſt on them.

June 10. Journals of the laſt day read: A Petition of *Bridges* read, concerning his being turned out of poſſeſſion by the Proprietor; the Houſe would do nothing in it; the reſt of the Morning ſpent in diſcourſe.

June 11. A Free Conference between the two Houſes concerning the Bill of Repeal; the Commons inſiſt on two things; 1*ſt*, That the preſent Poſſeſſors may have time to remove till *May* next: 2*dly*, That all Remainders may be forfeited, and veſted in the King; Journals read.

ESTA-

ESTABLISHMENT

MAY, 1689.

d. p. diem	*p. mens.*			Men
6 ½	16 3	1	Troop of Granadeers contains	50
6 ½	16 3	7	Regiments of Horſe contain	2750
5 ½	13 1½	7	Regiments of Dragoons contain	3800
			The Royal Reg. contains 22 Comp. 90 in each Comp.	1980
4	10	42	Reg. of Foot, 13 Comp. 62 men each	33852
			Total	42432

Deductions

3 *d. per Pound* for the Hoſpital, from all Soldiers and Officers.
1 *d. per diem* for the Cloaths, ½ for Shooes, and ½ for Cloaths: *Foot.*
1 ½ *per diem* from Dragoons, ½ for Furniture, ½ for Horſes: *Dragoons.*
1 ½ *p. diem* from Troopers, ½ to the Captain for Furniture, 1 *d.* for the Clerk. *Horſe.*

	HORSE	DRAGOONS.	
7 Reg.	*Duke of* Tyrconnel.	*Lord* Dungan.	7 Reg.
	Lord Galmoy.	*Sir* Neil O Neil.	
	Coll. Sarsfield.	*Coll.* Dan. O Brien.	
	Coll. Southerland.	*Coll.* Nich. Purcell.	
	Lord Abercorne.	*Coll.* Clifford.	
	Coll. H. Luttrel.	*Sir* James Cotter.	
	Coll. Parker.	*Coll.* Simon Luttrel.	

FOOT

FOOT 42 Regiments.

Col. John Hamilton Ramſey.	*Col.* John Bourk.
Earl of Clancarty.	*Col.* Char. Moore.
Col. Ant. Hamilton	*Col.* Corn. O Neil.
Earl of Clanricard	*Col.* Cavenagh.
Earl of Antrim.	*Col.* Gordon O Neil.
Lord Gormanſtown.	*Col.* Nich. Brown.
Lord Clare.	*Sir* Mich. Creagh.
Lord Galloway.	*Col.* Brien Mac (Maghon.
Lord Slane.	*Col.* Tool.
Lord Lowth.	*Col* Oxbrough.
Lord Duleek.	*Col.* Manarry Moor.
Monſieur Boiſſon.	*Col.* Barret.
Sir Val. Brown.	*Col.* Farrel.
Sir John Fitzgerald.	*Col.* Bagnall.
Sir Maur. Euſlaw.	*Lord* Bagnall.
Col. Wil. Nugent.	*Lord* Tyrone.
Col. H. Dillon.	*Col.* Cha. O Brien.
Col. John Grace.	*Lord* Iveagh.
Col. Rich. Butler.	*Col.* O Donavan.
Col. Edw. Butler.	*Col.* Dom. Brown.
Col. Walter Butler.	

A

A Letter from *DUBLIN*,

June the 12th, 1689.

For ſome particular reaſons, reſolved not to write to you any more, eſpecially being uncertain whether you received my former, or if you did, whether they were of any uſe; but the particular reaſon of my not writing, being partly ceaſed, I conſider it is no great matter if I loſe my pains. I hope to ſend you an Abſtract of what has been done in the Houſe of Lords and Commons, having a promiſe of ſuch an Account from thoſe that know them. We have had three Expreſſes from England; John Browne *the Lawyer came over about a Fortnight ago from* Milford, *and landed at* Waterford; Sir J--- C---'s *Son came in a Wherry, and landed about* Wickloe, *but that which was moſt material, was from the Lord* M. *by ſome Quakers that came laſt Week hither in a Wherry; ſome the like went yeſterday back to you, we have ſeveral Expreſſes ſent over to you that way; and a ſtrict Imbargo, leaſt any ſhould follow and diſcover them. You muſt not expect the ſecret of their Meſſages from me, only 'tis reported, that* John Browne *brought no Letters with him, but come over with a deſign to ſave his Iron-works from the new Proprietors: I hear that upon his Petition to the Parliament, the Poſſeſſion is ſecured to him by a Proviſo, he paying Rent: He reports that* England *is unanimous, and that we muſt expect an Invaſion by the next Eaſterly Wind: The Quakers and* Crosby *talk likewiſe of an Invaſion, but repreſent the People of* England *as diſ-*

ſatisfied. I find there is ſtill an expectation and dependance on Scotland, *tho' not ſo ſtrong as at firſt: we talk very confidently of a Fleet and fifteen Thouſand Fuſileers from* France; *the* French *Fleet to conſiſt of eighty Men of War: I verily believe, there is ſomething in it, without ſome ſuch Aid,* Ireland *does appear but an eaſie Conqueſt, which is not the* French *Intereſt. The miſery of this Town is very great, ſome being little better than Dragoon'd by the Quartering of Souldiers; ſome have ten, ſome twelve, ſome twenty or thirty quarter'd on them; and yet I cannot find, that beſides what came in to day, there were above three thouſand and odd Men in Town; but the reaſon is plain, each man has many Quarters, and ſome Captains make thirty or forty Shillings a Week by them; they come in by twelve, one, or two of the Clock by night, to demand Quarters, and turn people out of their Beds, beat, wound, and ſometimes rob them: There are two or three hundred Prieſts in Town, and they are quarter'd likewiſe as the Souldiers; and ſo are generally Noblemen and Gentlemen, with their Retinue, tho' not actually in the Army. I have ſent you the new Eſtabliſhment of the Forces, only I think four Regiments of Horſe, and ſome of Dragoons are not yet raiſed. I hear all thoſe People call'd Rapperees, or Half-Pike-men, are to be muſter'd and arm'd; Commiſſions are ſigning for all that can bear Arms in the Kingdom. Duke of* Tyrconnel *disbanded* 2000 *a few Weeks ago, which are all entertained again, or at leaſt as many as will come in; but we are moſt ſtrangly uncertain in all our Counſels, which is viſible not only in this, but in every thing elſe: One day the Camp near* Dublin *is to go on, and they work cloſe at it, then it is intermitted and laid aſide: one day we are*

are to go into England, *and ſend a Declaration before us, and to be reſtored*; *another day we are frightned with a rumour of an Army landing out of* England; *to drive us out of all*; *yet the King ſeems very well contented, and pleaſant, he ſleeps, eats, and is in better health than uſual.* Tueſday *the* 4th *inſtant, we had an Alarum that* Derry *was burnt with Bombs, that the King's Army had taken it, and put all in it to the Sword*; Nugent *of* Carlandſtown *brought this News into the Houſe of Commons, juſt when they were putting to the Vote, whether they ſhould proſecute the Impeachment againſt* Judge Dally; *ſome think* Nugent *being his Friend, did it deſignedly*; *the News was received with loud Huzza's, and in that good and jolly humour they acquitted the Judge: But our* Friday's *Expreſs brought us another account, which was, That the King's Forces had endeavoured to regain the* Wind-Mill-hill, *out of which they had been beaten by the Sally when* Ramſey *the King's General was kill'd, but that they were beaten off with great loſs*; *this was on* Tueſday, *and by computation, about the ſame time the Huzza was made in the Houſe of Commons. Col.* Dorrington *and Col.* Nugent, *two of the briskeſt Officers of the King's Army, are deſperately wounded, if not dead. 'Tis reported, that ſeven Field Officers were killed or taken, and about thirty other Officers. We have no certain account of the Souldiers, the beſt account ſays, three hundred fell: 'Tis ſaid they run away, and left their Officers in the lurch. I am promiſed a Liſt of the Officers that were killed: It is ſaid that there are not above five thouſand in the King's Camp at* Derry, *notwithſtanding all that have gone down, a great many having run away as ſoon as they had loaded themſelves with Plunder, and above two thou-*

ſand being killed or dead ſince their firſt going down; they ſhake and tremble ſo when they come to Charge, that they cannot fire; they that have Match locks cannot be brought by any means to Diſcipline, or to uſe them aright; this I have from a good hand. We hear that ſome Engliſh Ships are in the Lough of Derry, a Boom with Trees and Maſts is made croſs the River at Culmore Fort, to hinder any Succours, that a Ship who attempted to get up is ſtranded. I believe their greateſt want in Derry is Firing, and Coals will be a very pretious Commodity with them; and I believe in a little while they will want Cloaths for wearing, and Drink. They talk if old Sir Charles Coot were alive, and had but a thouſand Horſe, to the Foot that are in the Town, he would not fail to fight the King's Army in the Field. About the beginning of this Month, a Party of Horſe and Foot from Enniskilling, made an Inroad into the County of Cavan, they drove all the Cattle of the County, they did not ſpare Proteſtants who were under Protection, only ſuch as would go with them, they help'd away with their Bag and Baggage, thoſe that would not go, were forſt to part with all to them; which they ſaid they did, leaſt the King's Forces ſhould make a Prey of them: they took all Proviſion, Horſes, and Arms they could meet with; they diſarm'd ſome of the King's Forces that lay at Belturbeit, Bally-Carrig, and elſewhere; they burnt only ſuch places as were of ſtrength, and capable of being garriſon'd; they kill'd none; they came as far as Finagh and Virginia, which you'll find in the Mapps: The Party is ſaid to have been two Thouſand; we were alarum'd at this here, and General Monſieur Roſen went down to Trim with four Field-Pieces, and ſeveral Regiments, amongſt the reſt the

Lord

Lord-Mayor's of Dublin, *who led his men himself; twelve Regiments I hear were design'd; I hear the Bullets both for the Field-Pieces and Muskets were found to have been too big; which made General* Rosen *storm horribly: Since the Defeat at* Derry, *I hear he and the Forces designed for* Enniskilling, *are commanded to* Derry; *two of the Field-Peices are come back. General* Hamilton *is suspected and rail'd at by the Commonalty; but I do not believe that there is any ground for it, or that the King does entertain any thoughts of it. It is reported from good hands, that the People of* Enniskilling *have made up their Horse near* 1500, *and their Foot near* 6000; *a Party so considerable, that it is fear'd,* England *may think it self concerned to save them by hastening their Invasion, if they intend any. There are many Discontents among the* Roman *Catholicks about the Acts of Settlement, and the* French, *for the Natives look very suspiciously on them, and many do publickly say, that they are sold to the* French; *at least, that Cautionary Towns are to be given them. If an Army should Invade us before these Discontents are quieted, 'tis to be fear'd, that they would soon gain the Submission of a considerable Party of the* Roman *Catholicks upon good terms; and perhaps if their help were accepted, would joyn to drive out the* French: *but* England *is so exceedingly slow, that it is believed they will lose the hearts of all, and even such as wish it well, will not think it safe to depend on it. 'Tis observed, that putting* French *Officers in the place of the* Irish *who rais'd the Men, causes great discontents, many of the common Souldiers run away from their Colours upon it. Several Protestant Gentlemen in the* North *had Commissions from the P. and have fairly run away with them into* England, *or*

come

come to Dublin upon Protection or Pardon; but the Country People have choſen Commanders for themſelves who have no Commiſſions, and have form'd themſelves into Troops and Companies: of this ſort are generally thoſe in Derry and Enniskilling; they all expect to be continued in the Commiſſions they have given themſelves, when any Army comes out of England: and the hope of this, 'tis believed makes them obſtinate to all offers from the King; They ſay, the Gentlemen that left them, deſerve no countenance at all, but rather, that ſome part of their Eſtates that went away, ſhould be given as a Reward to ſuch as ſtaid and defended them. June the 13th, to day the Houſe of Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Houſe of Lords, to the Bill of Repeal, ſo that affair is over, and wants only the Royal Aſſent. An Expreſs came in from Cavan, which gives us this account: That General Roſen had order'd the Sherriff of that County to make a kind of a Magazine of Corn and other Proviſions, in the Town of Cavan, to ſupply the King's Army in their March to Enniskilling, and had appointed two Companies to guard it, and that a Party from Enniskilling had ſurpriz'd the Guards, and taken it: Enniskilling People are certainly there, but whether they took the Men, is a doubt, but the Proviſion is certainly taken. It is ſaid there is now in Dublin nine Regiments of Foot, and eight more are expected; many of them are raw, and never handled Arms; there are about two Troops of Horſe, I can't learn whoſe Regiments they are: You may wonder I can't give an exact account of what men are in Dublin, but the reaſon is, their frequent removals, ſometimes in one day three Regiments will come to Town, and two go out; ſometimes thoſe that are expected in Town will

will be countermanded within ſix or ſeven Miles; they often come in and go out by night, and every thing is ſo chang'd and hudled, that it is impoſſible to give any good account. We do not conſide much in theſe men, tho' the whole ſeventeen Regiments expected were with us, becauſe they are very raw and undiſciplin'd. There is a general Preſs for all Horſes, without exception of Papiſts, who had favour before, but there muſt be no diſtinction, the occaſion being very urgent: for the King is ſaid not to have above a 1000 *good Horſe in all the Army, moſt of which are in the* North. *The miſerable uſage in the Country is unſpeakable, and every day like to be worſe and worſe; many alledge, that the Rapperees have ſecret Orders to fall a new on the Proteſtants that have any thing left; the ground of this may be their pretending ſuch an Order, for they commonly pretend an order for any Miſchief they have a mind to: You have had my ſence of this matter before;* Corke *is moſt vilely abuſed by their M. Governour* Boyſloe. *The Bill for Liberty of Conſcience is come to the Houſe of Lords: it repeals every Statute made in favour of the Proteſtant Religion, and if Lawyers may be believed, it ſettles Popery as legally as it was in* H. 7th's *time: You may gueſs from the incloſed Brief, what Authority* Roman *Catholic Biſhops will claim over Proteſtants. The Commiſſioners have ſeized all Goods of Abſenters, and are actually diſpoſing of them: It is reported, that they are about procuring an Act of Parliament to put Penalties and Oaths upon the Concealers of any of them, and to Indemnifie themſelves for their Proceeding hitherto; which the Proteſtants reckon Plundering, and ſay is againſt all Law: The ſame Commiſſioners ſet Leaſes of all Abſenters Eſtates, tho' no legal Inquiſition is yet paſt on them;*

them; some say that they set even Estates of such as are in the Kingdom, upon presumption that they will find some way or other to intitle the King to them: one way is, to get two or three named Commissioners, who slip into some blind Ale-house, and privately find a Title for the King, by returning, that the Possessors are absent or Rebels, tho' they live then upon the Lands, or are in the Courts of Dublin, and all this without any Summons to the Parties concerned, or Possessors, or Oaths of Jurors; all this is said, and further, that several of those have come to inform the Commissioners how they have been abused, but can't yet get admittance, the Commissioners are so busie setting Leases. The Bishop of Corke's Case, which you will find in the Votes, and wherein the Parliament refused him Redress, was this: Several of his Tenants owed him arrears of Rent, the King seiz'd upon their Goods because they were absent; he desires to be paid his Arrears out of the Goods found on the Lands, which he desired leave to Distrain on; but he was told, he must Sue the Tenants on the Covenants of their Leases, and recover his Rent as he could This is like to be a President, and no Creditor, Landlord, or Mortgagee, whose Tenant is absent, is like to get any thing, because the King has seiz'd the Goods and Lands which were his Security. I hear likewise where the Landlords are absent, Lessees are disturb'd and left to seek Redress from their absent Landlords The Commons Quarrel to Judge Daly, for which they impeached him, was, upon some private Discourse he had with Sir Alick Bourk, and some other Gentlemen, in which he disapprov'd of the Commons Proceedings and said, they were a kind of Massanello's Assembly, and that it could not be expected that men from whom the King took Estates, would fight for him, or to this effect. FINIS.

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